

The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.)

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The Louisianian.

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advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, as acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, cheap in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all local topics.

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and argue the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM.

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the two: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANALYSIS OF

TIPTON'S MAGNETIC WELL.

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 9.

This is to certify that I have examined sample of water from the place of John Tipton, at Jackson, Mississippi, with the following result:

Specific gravity of water, 1002.5; reaction slightly alkaline; taste saline and slightly bitter; one gallon contains 600 grains saline matter; one pint contains 75 grains saline matter; one fluid ounce 4.9 grains saline matter; the saline matter consists of magnesium, sulphate of potassa, carbonate of soda, sulphate of lime, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, carbonate of soda, carbonate of potassa, carbonate of magnesium, carbonate of lime.

The water also contains appreciable quantities of iodine, most probably in combination with potassium, sodium and calcium. In my opinion this water will act as a gentle purgative and efficient diuretic, and will prove valuable in the treatment of Bright's diseases of the kidney; the various forms of dropsy, arising from disease of the liver and kidneys; constipation with or without hepatic disease, gout, scrofula and constitutional syphilis.

JOSEPH JONES, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department, University of Louisiana. nov6

CARPENTER'S MANUAL.

A practical guide to use of all tools and all operations of the trade; also drawing for carpenters, joiners, contractors, specifications, plans, etc., with plain instructions for beginners, and full glossary of terms used in trade. Illustrated 50 cts. of book-seller, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. nov6

PAINTER'S MANUAL.

Hot and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, gilding, etc., 50 cts. Gilder's Manual, 50. Book of Alphabets, 50. Scrolls and Ornaments, 50. Watch-maker and Jeweler, 50. Snaymaker, 25. Taxidermist, 50. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Dog Training, 25. Of book-seller, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., N. Y. nov6

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW

ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after Jan. 31, 1876, at 5:30 p.m. Trains Depart and Arrive as follows from Chalippe street Depot.

DEPART
Express, 7:20 a. m.
Mail, 5:30 p. m.
Accommodation, 4:00 p. m.

ARRIVE
Express, 1:00 p. m.
Mail, 2:40 p. m.
Daily, 10:00 p. m.

Through Night Express, daily, 12 p. m.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 23 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELTON, Agent.
E. D. Foster, General Manager.
oct10 ly

THE MOBILE LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1,

Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily, 8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, 10:25 a. m.

Through Night Express, daily, 2:40 p. m.
Through Night Express, daily, 4:15 p. m.

Express and Mail, daily, 3:25 p. m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only, 10:25 a. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. HINSON,
Acting Superintendent.
oct10 ly

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the New Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

WM. DE BELLE, Agent.
oct10 ly

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY,

Dealers in All Kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

Office and Salesroom, Armory Hall,
87 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Constantly on hand and continually being supplied from Eastern and Western manufacturers, the largest assortment of Furniture to be found in the South, consisting of every variety of Parlor and Bedroom Suits; Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture; common and cheap Furniture for Plantation and Country use, which they are selling at the very lowest prices, competing with any and all houses in the same line.

They also conduct the FURNITURE AUCTION BUSINESS at 80 Camp street, and the HORSE AUCTION BUSINESS at Moser, Leonard and Maxwell's Stable, No. 70 Baronne street, near Gravier.
july31 ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME!

CLOTHING

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS
AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED.

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW
FIGURES

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 AND 83 CANAL

AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7,

\$10 and \$13.

Men's Blue Fannel suits \$10 and \$15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests \$1.75, \$2,

\$2.50, \$3.

Men's Black Doeckin Pants \$5, \$8, \$9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants \$3, \$4,

\$5, \$6 and \$8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests \$15,

\$20, \$25.

Men's Linen Dusters \$1.75 and upwards.

Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, \$5

and \$6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at

\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.

Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) \$2.75,

\$3.50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts \$7.50.

Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$3.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c

and upwards.

English Half Hose \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50 per

dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213 and 215 Old

Levee, Opposite French Market.

may8 ly

CRESCENT STORE,

17 BOURBON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

Between Canal and Customhouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPPELLA,

CASH DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT AUCTION PRICES.

may23—6mos

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND

SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE

GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

W. KAPPEL,

Fine Gold and Diamond

JEWELRY MANUFACTORY,

73 Royal Street, 73

between Conti and Bienville Streets,

dec25 ly NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. D. GEDDES,

UNDERTAKER.

No. 218 Erato, between Baronne

and Carondelet Streets.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL

CASES.

MAHOGANY, BLACK WALNUT, AND

PLAIN COFFINS always on hand.

CARRIAGES furnished at the

shortest notice. All orders promptly at-

tended to. dec4

PEARLS AND TEARS.

To plight thy faith for woe or wail.

Arrayed in pearls so rare

And bridal robes, I saw thee kneel.

The myrtle mid thy hair.

Swift came the thought, O guileless one,

Bright eyes will dim with years;

A proverb speaks in warning tone:

"Pearls are transformed to tears."

Now on a mourning web I gaze,

Before the altar kneeling.

Eyes dimmed with tears thou dost praise,

Unto thy God appealing.

Faint not, be strong, O weary heart,

Not always shift thou mourn;

A proverb speaks in warning tone:

"Pearls are transformed to tears."

—ANON.

Lamar, of Mississippi, has excited

his "gush" and "patriotic" North-

ern admirers by the following

speech, recently addressed the Mis-

issippi Legislature in return for

their election of him to the United

States Senate:

"It would be affliction in me to

disguise the pleasure and gratifica-

tion which thrill me in this the

proudest moment of my life. There

are occasions in the lifetime of every

man when he can but imperfectly

express in language the emotions

of his heart. All that I can now

say is that, as a Southern man, a

Georgian by birth and education,

and a Mississippiian by adoption in

my earliest manhood, I come to

think this convention of Southern

men, descendants of Southern an-

cestors, for having committed into

my hands the rights, the honor,

and the sovereignty of your State.

By your unrestricted and unres-

tricted suffrages I am elected to

an office adorned by the genius and

statesmanship of a Brown and a

Davis.

Commenting upon the above,

says the Boston Commonwealth:

"A good deal of hope has been

expressed, on the loyal and gener-

ous utterances of Congressman

Lamar, that he would be foremost

in the work of pacification and unity

between North and South. But it

seems his fine sayings, like those of

many others, must be taken with

grains of allowance. Who Davis is

everybody knows—the Arab-rebel

of the late war; and Brown was no

less a defiant and insolent Senator

twenty years ago, a veritable Hot-

spur of the South, ready for his

indignity to Northern men, and

full of contempt for Northern

opinion."

We have received from State

Treasurer Duboulet a copy of his

annual report to the State General

Assembly, embracing a statement

of receipts and expenditures for

1875. From it we learn that the

total receipts from all sources, up

to January 1, 1875, was \$3,859,

061 09. Total expenditures \$3,058,

264 46. With a cash balance in

the State Treasury from all sources

on January 1, 1876, of \$800,796 63.

We return our thanks to Con-

gressman Chas. E. Nash of Louisi-

ana and Senator B. K. Bruce of

Mississippi for valuable public do-

cuments. If Congressman Nash

will kindly supplement his courtes-

ies by sending us the Record we

shall be under additional obliga-

tions.

The Avoyelles Republican is one

of our country exchanges addicted

to certain bad practices which we

respectfully ask it to amend: For

instance its appropriation of edi-

torial and news matter from our

columns, which it has done with

some regularity for several weeks,

without crediting the Louisianian

therefor, is to be looked upon and

recommended a shame.

Dr. Hunter McGuire gives the

following as General "Stonewall"

Jackson's last words: "About half-

past one he was told that he had

but two hours to live, and he an-

swered again feebly, but firmly,

"Very good; it is all right." A few

moments before he died he cried

out in his delirium, "Order A. P.

Hill to prepare for action!"

Tell Major Hawkes—then stopped,

leaving the sentence unfinished.

Presently a smile of ineffable sweet-

ness spread over his face, and then

he said quietly, and with an expres-

sion of relief, "Let us cross over

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

OUR AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen are authorized Agents of the LOUISIANIAN:

Hon. T. B. STAMPS, Carrollton, General Agent.
Mr. J. L. FERNANDEZ, New Orleans.
JOHN ROXBOROUGH, Esq., New Orleans.
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CHAS. F. GORDON, Iberville parish.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Mr. Wm. R. MASON is authorized to collect for the LOUISIANIAN in the city of New Orleans.

Special Notice.

All communications for the LOUISIANIAN on business, on and after this date must be directed to H. A. Corbin, Esq., 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans, Louisiana; and communications of an editorial character must be directed to George T. Ruby, Post-Office Box 760, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Our able collaborator, Mr. Paul Trevigne tenders his excuse for the non-appearance of his articles on "Louisiana's Centennial Tribute to the Negro," in our columns this week, because of illness. He will in our next issue resume his graceful and vigorous pen to the purpose desired.

The Hon. Mr. Waddell of North Carolina is an eminently earnest patriot. A brigadier general in the Confederacy during the war, Mr. Waddell is now by the grace of amnesty and the spread plumage of the American eagle, a member of Congress. In the recent House debate wherein Mr. Blaine so impudently Ben Hill, "Samsel" Cox, and other Confederate-Democratic leaders Mr. Waddell felt warmed to say many unutterable things. But he did not. He waited until the House went into committee of the whole on the centennial appropriation. Then came his opportunity. He rose to the gravity of the occasion and addressed the country. He and his ex-Confederate leader friends wished Blaine and his associates to know—

"That notwithstanding the spirit exhibited by him, Blaine, and others they were too good patriots and too sincere men to allow that spirit either to control them or to serve as an example for them. They wished to maintain the honor and character of the American Union, and they would do it if they were allowed. One element in the House had not been heard from in that discussion—the element of the Southern soldiers in the late war, of whom he was one. That element has not yet spoken; it could not be goaded into the discussion; on the contrary, it had exhibited a spirit which he had believed the American people would not soon forget: it had met a storm of hate and persecution as the swan meets the billows, with a breast of down."

He knew some gentlemen who had been engaged in the same cause with him who had not intended to vote for the measure before that discussion, but who now intended to support it, so as to set an example of patriotism.

Exceedingly gratifying to the country this; and an evidence of the gross wrongfulness and injustice of the war for the Union in suppressing the rebellion, which the American people, surely, with the eloquence of this silver tongue Waddell of North Carolina, will accept with abased contrition. Such kindness by Waddell and his friends in thus voting for the centennial appropriation will never, ah never be forgotten.

DELAYED JUSTICE.

The case of Senator Pinchback and recognition of Republican government in Louisiana was brought up as determined by the Republican majority in the United States Senate on yesterday evening. Senator Morton as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections spoke to the adoption of his majority report; and the expected vote thereon was delayed by executive session and adjournment until Monday. Meanwhile the hopes of loyal thousands of expectant Republicans in our State are in abeyance, and they with an enlightened and intelligent people, lovers of justice and fair play throughout the Union, await the solution to the long delayed case of Louisiana in the admission of Senator Pinchback.

THE SENATE PROPOSED ELECTION LAW.

In a well written and cogent article on "Why Republicans should not repeal the election laws" the Donaldsonville Chief of last Saturday thus defines its position:

"The nearly equal balance of the two parties in the State government is a reform guarantee, and our opponents must become responsible if the opportunity is neglected. The Republican Senate is ready for business, but the Democratic House is preparing for turmoil. Let it meet a solid and unbroken Republican phalanx, determined to yield to no threat or species of outlaws; and if it shall be necessary to leave out ballots resulting from intimidation at the next count, let it be done firmly and without apology."

Following the policy here indicated the Senate on Thursday substituted an election bill for the House proposed measure, which may be said, in view of the expressed opposition of the Democratic minority in that body, to be in all essentials what Republican and loyal interests demand. If in any sense the bill is objectionable to Republicans it might be so deemed in the reference to an appointment of three members of a Returning Board by the Governor, and two to be chosen by the House, with three advisory and alternate selections, and possible members, to be made by the Senate. But even these objections, serious though they be, are overborne by the expressed opposition of the Senate Democratic members in the bill's passage. These expressed themselves thus: Mr. Ogden of New Orleans said, "If you pass this bill I am for war, and since war you must have in the adoption of this [election] measure, I am ready for it." Mr. Robertson of St. Landry said: "The passage of such a bill by the Senate would result in the taking of the lives of hundreds of black men in Louisiana." The policy of murder would be precipitated. Mr. White of New Orleans denounced the bill with its "infamous provisions" and called upon the colored men on that floor "to beware." Here called to order on a question of parliamentary privilege by Mr. Burch, he modified his directly personal threat to a request to the colored members of the Senate to beware of the improper use to which they placed their votes and suffrage, and to be careful of exciting the ire of bitter opponents. Messrs. Stamps and Sypher replied in strong, bold terms for the Republicans, defending their manhood and representative rights; and with this wordy bout and breezy episode, smacking so strongly of White League intolerance and malignity, the bill passed to its engrossment, and under suspension of the rules to its final adoption, by a vote of 21 to 10.

On receipt of the news of the Senate's action on Monday, if as is now expected that body comes to a vote on the admission of Senator Pinchback, prominent Republicans of this city and members of the Legislature have determined to express their satisfaction at the announced favorable Republican vote, in a salute of one hundred guns.

Gen. Sewell, secretary of the Southern Republican Club, gave a lecture on municipal affairs before his organization one night last week; and which as reported in the Republican was confessedly a strong and able discussion. Certain material views which the General elaborated as to our city's affairs we shall be at pains to hereafter give mention.

OUR COLORED LEGISLATORS.

With few exceptions our present General Assembly is notably distinguished in the excellence and sterling representative acts of our colored legislators. Aware of the grave responsibilities and weighty duties resting upon, and entrusted to them, these gentlemen, each, and all, for themselves and the large body of their constituency, representing so nearly the loyal Republican interests of Louisiana, have well and carefully exercised their important trusts; and with the clear sense of right and fidelity to principle characteristic of honest and worthy men they have merited as they deserve the thanks and esteem of grateful constituencies.

This will be cheerfully given shall the good purpose and manly acts of representatives to the close of the session. The present month, in its multifarious service and much needed legislation for the general good, promises to severely tax the patience, ability, and integrity of all our legislators, both Democrats and Republicans. As the faithful chronicler of events, and the watchman upon the wall in the interests of the Republican masses of our State the LOUISIANIAN will keenly observe all rightful and wrongful acts, and take care to inform the people of the conduct of their public servants.

Thus far, as we have before remarked, we are especially pleased to note our colored legislators have borne honorable and commendable part in all measures of reform, proposed or in process of accomplishment, and in such positive and serviceable legislation, enhancing the public good. To these we allude with pride and trust that the continuance of such service may prompt legislation to laudable results.

SENATOR BLACKBURN'S RECORD.

State Senator Blackburn has sent us the following, explanatory of some of his recent official acts, to which we give space. As will be seen this note alludes to a statement of Mr. Blackburn's remarks in the House on his vote for Mr. Enstis, which appeared in the LOUISIANIAN some three weeks since. As the Hon. Jasper was on the occasion mentioned under the influence of his surroundings, to wit, the Democratic House, we the rather adhere to our report of his remarks, transcribed then, than those which on after reflection he is now willing to abide:

SENATE CHAMBER, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, January 28, 1876.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I have at last found a copy of your issue of the 15th instant; which, with all its light, seems strangely to have been hid somewhat "under the bushel." I wish now to correct you on one or two points which you attempt to make against me. I never voted for Mr. Pinchback for U. S. Senator, on either of his elections; nor did I ever favor or even intimate any liking or partiality for Mr. Robt. H. Marr for that position. But although I did not vote for Mr. Pinchback, I have thought it strange that the Senate should have failed to seat him.

I am neither afraid nor ashamed of my record, in this or any other matter, and only ask that I be reported correctly.

Respectfully, etc.,

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

Since the receipt of the above card we observe that the errand Senator from Claiborne, having considered our editorial of last week on his "true inwardness," has announced with much parade of head lines and with unbecoming show of long drawn out words, a letter addressed us and published in the Democrat of Thursday, in which he discusses (if he may be said in the general slosh of his ideas so to reason) what the Democrat or W. Jasper describes as "the color line." After allusions to the editor of this journal that we can well afford to pass unnoticed, in contemptuous silence, Jasper comes to the gist of his question of privilege in the following query:

"It was in ancient days pertinent to ask what it could profit a man were he to gain the whole world and lose his own soul; and so in contemplating dispassionately the political and social surroundings in this State, I am constrained to ask myself the plain question, what utility or decency there can be in

longer remaining a member of the Republican party of Louisiana?"

Now this, as Squeers would say, "is richness." The idea of the Hon. W. Jasper asking himself such a question with the record of his official and public acts graphically detailed in the LOUISIANIAN last Saturday, and in the vivid remembrance of so many of our citizens, is decidedly good. If "crooked ways" under the inflation paper money regime of Mr. Jefferson Davis is not a reminder, then the Congressional cadetship brokerage after "grim visaged war had smoothed its wrinkled front" ought to suffice. But if these are not sufficient to arouse a Lethe-like forgetfulness, subsequent transactions of recent date ought to do so. So far as this journal is concerned, and we particularly speak for the many self respecting and manly Republican interests it represents, we answer the Hon. Jasper's question, that there is neither utility or decency to the Republican party of this State or elsewhere, in his remaining a member of said organization. Because such men, under the false pretenses of honorable service they have lacked both inclination and ability to perform, have obtained power and place, hitherto honest Republican masses had grown disgusted with such gross and miserable misrepresentation. Now when such leave the party, the party will declare it a blessed riddance. Therefore, Jasper stay not upon the order of your going but go at once.

OUR ECCENTRIC SOLONS.

Mr. Editor: Our present General Assembly, with a large Democratic majority in the House, abounds in characters as oddly diverting and humorous as the Dickens depicted in his American Notes or in Martin Chuzzlewit. For instance, when on Wednesday the "Young-man-by-the-name-of-Gippy" rose in his place and scolded "with withering breath and forked tongue" the bald headed, blue coated man with brass buttons, reporter of the Times, demolishing that paper's "Roundabout," and chief editor, erstwhile brother-in-law, Solicitor, Stentmeyer, there was silence in the legislative hall for the space of a half hour. Like Mr. Lincoln's funny story of the school-boy's composition, "not a leaf stirred," and "a fine cod had been heard dropped." The way the "Young-man," etc., aforesaid held his head high and poured forth in maddest eloquence at the vernal about which aroused his ire was a lesson and a caution to the unhappy bald headed Times man, and, as he yet survives, will be serviceable to him in the future. The Hon. "Rubat Fiav" (for translation of which I refer to the gentleman from Madison) is to be investigated at his own request, for some alleged transaction with a jury in his up river parish, about which the House really has nothing to do, but to which that body, in its supreme desire to sit pat nothing, will contribute its best brains to elucidate. The Hon. Senate member whose sur-name is Jasper, though an emerald more or less opaque and dull of color, is determined to be polished; so having voted with the Democrats and deliberately on his party—Republican—associates, he on Wednesday tried the "third term dodge" in a resolution so grossly faltering in flattery of President Grant that the Senate very properly consigned it to the tomb of the Capulets, by reference to the Committee on Federal Relations. Certain eccentricities in "rings" and operations looking "to the lifting" of the people's money and despoiling of their interests I promise Mr. Editor to post you and the public about. Though I am like Argus, I am yet, only Pegasus Puckle.

SENATOR WEST'S ELECTION.

[From the National Republican.]

The New York Tribune of yesterday has a Washington dispatch concerning the election of Senator West to the United States Senate of Louisiana, which is notable as an assemblage of lies even in that distinguished repository of falsehood. This dispatch, in substance, states that L. A. Wiltz, of the Louisiana Legislature, will present evidence tending to show that Senator West procured his election by means of bribery and corruption, and that a committee of investigation will be moved. This is followed by a list

of members of the Legislature to whom it is alleged, Senator West paid money amounting, in the aggregate, to about \$23,500. The list includes twenty-two names, and while all of them were members of the Legislature of 1871 we have the best authority for stating that four out of the twenty-two did not vote for Senator West, viz: W. D. Floyd, David Young, Charles Abell and George Washington. That senatorial contest was decided January 10, 1871, and in the joint ballot 135 votes were cast, requiring 68 votes to elect. Out of the 135 votes Senator West received 88, or twenty more than a majority. Take the four from the list, as given in the Tribune, who did not vote for Senator West, and eighteen are left, the eighteen charged with receiving money from him, but the official record proves that they were not necessary to his election. However; this is by no means a refutation of the slander, but it helps to bring into clear light the miserable foundation upon which it is built up. At the time of the election only three of the members, J. McCarty, Garstkamp and Kinsella, were in the camp of Senator West, and while probably he relied with reason upon their friendship, it is a fact that he did not even ask them for whom they proposed to vote, much less did he find it necessary to offer them money as a bribe. This stands to reason, though not in the nature of absolute proof; but the fact is that the entire Tribune dispatch is a tissue of falsehoods, from Alpha to Omega. There is not the shadow nor semblance of truth in any one of its statements. It is the work of rogues in Washington, operating in collusion with rogues in New Orleans, and finds expression in the organ of Jay Gould, which joins hands with the White League of Louisiana for the purpose of weakening the influence of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads, whose opposition to monopolies and to some of Jay Gould's pet schemes is well known. For this purpose those who have had pre-arranged training in the fabrication of falsehoods, and are especially endowed by nature with the gift of lying, have been called to accomplish the nefarious task. The party in Louisiana is described in the report of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler and William P. Frye, as follows:

"First—That there has been, and is, on the part of the party calling themselves the White Men's party in Louisiana a purpose to take possession by force and fraud of the State government, without regard to the question of who may have the numerical majority at a fair election. Second—That in the execution of this purpose they have refrained, and will refrain, from the use of no instruments which they think designed to accomplish it, whether those instruments be murder, fraud, civil war or coercion of laborers by employers."

The party in New York, who controls the sheet in which the alavider appears, constitutes another league whose corruption and infamy and whose utter disregard of right and wrong, find its only counterparty in Louisiana. An editorial satellite of the dispatch referred to says:

"These are hard times for carpet-baggers. Senator Spencer has not begun to get through his troubles yet; and here now are the facts coming out about the way Senator West carried the Louisiana Legislature. According to the dispatches it was a trifle of \$20,000, more or less cash in hand paid, that settled things. It must be a thriving business that is driven in the Senate Chamber which warrants speculators in paying such prices for a chance at it. A seat in the Stock Exchange does not cost half so much."

Is Senator West a carpet-bagger? Here the Tribune in history is as much at fault as it is in figures. The Congressional Directory of the Forty-fourth Congress says: "J. R. West, of New Orleans, was born in that city September 19, 1822." With the lie that he is a carpet-bagger a foul aspersion is cast upon the Senate of the United States in these words: "It must be a thriving business that is driven in the Senate Chamber which warrants speculators in paying such prices for a chance at it." Who are the speculators? The Records of the Senate show that Senator West has always on every occasion, voted with the majority on all bills and matters involving the expenditure of money. If he has been a "speculator," those voting with him have been "speculators" too. Is the New York Tribune prepared to maintain a charge of that kind? Its rash goal in the attempt to overthrow of an enemy of monopolies has led it into a most uncomfortable position, and in this connection another glaring lie in the dispatch comes into bold relief. It is this: "At the instance of Kellogg he was appointed by Collector Casey to be Auditor in the Custom House, but his appointment was rejected by the Treasury Department. This is not true. He was appointed auditor of customs, and after serving as such, he was appointed Administrator of Improvements. The Tribune is bound to be a little more accurate in mixing up biographical

statements with insinuations that the Senate of the United States is engaged in robbing to reimburse itself for money paid out as bribes to secure elections. Senator West understands this sort of warfare perfectly. For several years he has been under just this kind of fire. It has not hurt him in any party, and will not now. The record of his public life enables him to bid defiance to all enemies in all quarters, and if Mr. Wiltz has any charges to make or investigations to demand, let him boldly go ahead, and with the aid of his ally, the Tribune, and all his other associates in infamous accusations, he will find himself foiled by the truth.

A Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

At a meeting of the Colored Newspaper Men of the United States, held in the city of Cincinnati on the 4th and 5th days of August, 1875, it was resolved to issue the following call for a Convention:

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, The unhealthy condition of the public mind relative to the colored people in the South, as evidenced in the disparaging tone of the Northern press, and recent extraordinary utterances of some of our heretofore staunch friends, and the untimely manner undertaken by the Nation to exalt our race to the standard of American citizenship; the denial of our rights in certain portions of our country, through the means of a vitiated public sentiment; the indifference manifested by the American people to the wrongs perpetrated upon us in the South, such as the recent massacre at Vicksburg during the peaceful celebration of the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, and the consequent demonstration resulting therefrom, taken in connection with the necessity of a higher development of our moral and political interests, render it in our judgment essential that we meet in National Convention, early next year, to devise means for a more perfect union, such as will consolidate our people, and so are that harmonious action throughout the country on all matters of National interest so needful to a just appreciation of our numbers and influence in the Republic; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we invite the colored people of the several States and Territories, and of the District of Columbia, to send representatives to the National Convention hereby called to meet at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Wednesday of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock, A. M. upon the following basis of representation: Three delegates from each State, and one additional for every twenty-five thousand colored population, and fractional part thereof, and one from each Territory, excepting the District of Columbia, which shall be entitled to four representatives, to wit:

Alabama.....23 New York.....37
Arkansas.....8 North Carolina.....19
California.....4 Ohio.....6
Connecticut.....4 Oregon.....2
Delaware.....2 Pennsylvania.....6
Florida.....7 Rhode Island.....4
Georgia.....25 South Carolina.....20
Illinois.....25 Tennessee.....15
Indiana.....4 Texas.....14
Iowa.....4 Vermont.....4
Kansas.....4 Virginia.....24
Kentucky.....12 West Virginia.....4
Louisiana.....1 Wisconsin.....4
Maine.....1 Dist. of Columbia.....5
Maryland.....10 Arizona.....1
Massachusetts.....4 Colorado.....1
Michigan.....4 Dakota.....1
Minnesota.....4 Idaho.....1
Mississippi.....2 Montana.....1
Missouri.....8 New Mexico.....1
Nebraska.....4 Utah.....1
Nevada.....4 Wyoming.....1
New Hampshire.....4
New Jersey.....6
Total.....337

"In order to secure the success of this call, and to have each State and Territory represented in the Convention, your committee recommends the creation of an Executive Committee in each State, which shall have full power in the premises, and to that end submit the following resolutions:

"2. Resolved, That an Executive Committee of three in each State, to be appointed by the President of the Convention, who shall constitute sub-committees for their respective States, to carry out the details in the election of delegates to the National Convention, and in appointing the time and designating the manner of elections."

In the performance of the duty imposed on me by the second resolution, I suggest the following names, and respectfully request the gentlemen named to take immediate steps to have their States represented in the proposed Convention. The mode of securing the representation, whether by convention or otherwise, is left to the discretion of each committee.

ALABAMA.
Hon. J. T. Rapier, Montgomery.
Hon. J. Haralson.
ARKANSAS.
Hon. M. W. Gibbs, Little Rock.
Rev. John T. Jenifer, Pine Bluff.
Hon. Saml. Holland, Chicot.
CALIFORNIA.
Rev. Peter Anderson, San Francisco.
Philip A. Bell, Esq., " "
FLORIDA.
W. U. Sanders, Esq., Tallahassee.
Hon. H. S. Harmon, " "
Hon. John R. Scott, Jacksonville.
GEORGIA.
Rev. H. M. Turner, Savannah.
Hon. James M. Simms, " "
Jefferson F. Long, Esq., Macon.
ILLINOIS.
Hon. John Bird, Cairo.
B. S. Rogers, Esq., Springfield.
John Jones, Esq., Chicago.

INDIANA.
Hon. J. S. Hinton, Indianapolis.
R. McCarey, Esq., " "
Wm. H. Howard, Esq., Terra Haute.
IOWA.
Alex. Clark, Esq., Muscatine.
J. H. Warwick, Esq., Davenport.
William T. Peyton, Esq., Keokuk.
KANSAS.
Capt. Wm. D. Matthews, Leavenworth.
Jas. Johnson, Esq., Lawrence.
Rev. P. A. Hubbard, Fort Scott.
KENTUCKY.
Henry Scroggins, Esq., Lexington.
J. S. Turner, Esq., " "
Wm. H. Gibson, Esq., Louisville.
LOUISIANA.
Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, New Orleans.
Hon. J. H. Burch, Baton Rouge.
Hon. D. Young, Vidalia.
MARYLAND.
Isaac Myers, Esq., Baltimore.
John H. Butler, Esq., " "
J. O. B. Williams, Esq., " "
MICHIGAN.
Robert Wilson, Esq., Adrian.
Wm. Lambert, Esq., Detroit.
David Watson, Esq., " "
MINNESOTA.
Robert Banks, Esq., St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.
Hon. Morrison Howard, Fayette.
Hon. J. J. Speelman, Jackson.
W. W. Edwards, Esq., Vicksburg.
MISSOURI.
Zachariah Dolaney, Esq., St. Louis.
Rev. John Turner, " "
Howard Barnes, Esq., Jefferson City.
NEBRASKA.
E. R. Williams, Esq., Omaha.
W. H. Wilson, Esq., Nebraska City.
W. R. Gamball, Esq., Lincoln.
NEVADA.
Chas. Wilson, Esq., Virginia City.
NEW JERSEY.
Rev. Wm. E. Walker, Trenton.
John A. Newby, Esq., Camden.
W. H. Turpin, Esq., Paterson.
NEW YORK.
Peter Downing, Esq., Brooklyn.
Peter S. Potts, Esq., New York City.
Adam Blake, Esq., Albany.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Hon. Jas. Harris, Raleigh.
Prof. J. P. Sampson, Washington, D. C.
J. P. Rouse, Esq., Wilmington.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Hon. R. B. Elliott, Columbia.
Hon. A. J. Ransier, Charleston.
NEW ENGLAND.
Hon. Geo. L. Ruffin, Boston.
Hon. J. J. Smith, " "
Monroe Trotter, Esq., " "

OTIO.
J. S. Tyler, Esq., Columbus.
Earl James Penderexter, Columbus.
PETER H. CLARK, Esq., Cincinnati.
PENNSYLVANIA.
State Equal Rights League.
TENNESSEE.
Hon. E. Shaw, Memphis.
Rev. S. A. S. Lowmy, Nashville.
Abraham Smith, Esq., " "
Henry Harding, Esq., " "
William Yarbley, Esq., " "
William T. Kennedy, Esq., " "

TEXAS.
N. W. Cuny, Esq., Galveston.
R. Nelson, Esq., " "
A. J. Chambers, Esq., Marshall.
VIRGINIA.
Hon. John Arentz, Lynchburg.
Thos. Adams, Esq., " "
A. B. Brooks, Esq., Richmond.
WEST VIRGINIA.
Robert W. Simmons, Esq., Parkersburg.
William Gaskins, Esq., Wheeling.
W. W. Grimes, Esq., Harper's Ferry.
WISCONSIN.
William Johnson, Esq., Fond du Lac.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Hon. L. H. Douglas, Washington.
F. Barbados, Esq., " "
Prof. J. M. Langston, Esq., " "

COLORADO.
H. O. Waggoner, Esq., Denver.
Rufus K. Felton, Esq., " "
Robert L. Moss, Esq., " "

NEW MEXICO.
W. W. Tate, Esq., Santa Fe.
George Carter, Esq., " "
(Signed) PETER H. CLARK,
Chairman of Convention of Colored Newspaper Men.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A convention of colored men has been called to meet in Nashville, Tenn., on the first Wednesday in April, 1876, in which Georgia will be entitled to twenty-five delegates. We hope the convention will be attended by men only who have the material welfare of our people at heart—men who will labor to adopt some plan for bettering our condition in this country.

If there are any negro statesmen in the country we hope to hear from them. The people are heartily sick of the oratorical display made by our great men without accomplishing any results whatever. Fine speeches are effective only when they are the means of promoting the welfare of a people. We shall enlighten our readers further upon this subject when an official copy of the call is received.—Georgia Colored Tribune.

We heartily join in commendation of the above, and suggest that the remarks of our Georgia contemporary obtain that general significance which their importance, no less than the high character of the work required of delegates to our National Convention, demands.

INDIANA.
Hon. J. S. Hinton, Indianapolis.
R. McCarey, Esq., " "
Wm. H. Howard, Esq., Terra Haute.
IOWA.
Alex. Clark, Esq., Muscatine.
J. H. Warwick, Esq., Davenport.
William T. Peyton, Esq., Keokuk.
KANSAS.
Capt. Wm. D. Matthews, Leavenworth.
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Rev. P. A. Hubbard, Fort Scott.
KENTUCKY.
Henry Scroggins, Esq., Lexington.
J. S. Turner, Esq., " "
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Hon. J. H. Burch, Baton Rouge.
Hon. D. Young, Vidalia.
MARYLAND.
Isaac Myers, Esq., Baltimore.
John H. Butler, Esq., " "
J. O. B. Williams, Esq., " "
MICHIGAN.
Robert Wilson, Esq., Adrian.
Wm. Lambert, Esq., Detroit.
David Watson, Esq., " "
MINNESOTA.
Robert Banks, Esq., St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.
Hon. Morrison Howard, Fayette.
Hon. J. J. Speelman, Jackson.
W. W. Edwards, Esq., Vicksburg.
MISSOURI.
Zachariah Dolaney, Esq., St. Louis.
Rev. John Turner, " "
Howard Barnes, Esq., Jefferson City.
NEBRASKA.
E. R. Williams, Esq., Omaha.
W. H. Wilson, Esq., Nebraska City.
W. R. Gamball, Esq., Lincoln.
NEVADA.
Chas. Wilson, Esq., Virginia City.
NEW JERSEY.
Rev. Wm. E. Walker, Trenton.
John A. Newby, Esq., Camden.
W. H. Turpin, Esq., Paterson.
NEW YORK.
Peter Downing, Esq., Brooklyn.
Peter S. Potts, Esq., New York City.
Adam Blake, Esq., Albany.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Hon. Jas. Harris, Raleigh.
Prof. J. P. Sampson, Washington, D. C.
J. P. Rouse, Esq., Wilmington.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Hon. R. B. Elliott, Columbia.
Hon. A. J. Ransier, Charleston.
NEW ENGLAND.
Hon. Geo. L. Ruffin, Boston.
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VICTORIOUS PERSEVERANCE.

ILLUSTRATED IN THE PERSON OF
HON. P. D. S. PINCHBACK.

BY REV. C. HUNT.

Much has been said concerning this honorable gentleman and statesman. The various and important offices he has occupied in the State, the fidelity and ability with which their several duties have been discharged, his courage manifested in times of danger and peril, his manliness in asserting and contending for the rights of his race, the high confidence reposed in him by his constituents—these all commend him to the world, and demand for him the honors we are willing to confer.

There is, however, another feature in his character which appears very prominent—the sure idea of a great mind, which even his enemies are compelled to respect.—I speak of his extraordinary perseverance.

Since 1873 his claims as Representative of the people of Louisiana have been pressed before the Senate of the United States. Delays and disappointments, like insurmountable barriers were cast in his path; hope seemed overcast by doubt and uncertainty, and despair like a cloud dark and lowering. But, possessed of this noble Roman virtue, that wins and plucks success even from the spear-proof crest of rugged danger, no such word as "fail" came to this grand man, our and the people's leader. Chilled by no hardship, disheartened by no failure, and exhausted by no delay, he has gathered strength in his progress like the shining light; making stepping stones of obstacles, auxiliaries of adversaries, and combining victory from danger, has won success.

Before such a man, sustained by a high and sacred purpose, and dominated by the American spirit of pluck, the sullen waters of prejudice must retire. Perseverance takes no denial.

In a few days when with laurels won and arm worn, we may congratulate ourselves in assured peace, and justice shall have resumed her sway throughout our broad land, we can point, with pride to the representative character of Senator Pinchback and commend his patriotism and brilliant abilities to our children.

Hon. R. B. Ray in his resolution in the House on Thursday for a committee of investigation into the bloody outrages committed by the armed desperados, self called "regulators," infesting the Feliciana parishes, made an able and eloquent speech, alike creditable both to him as a representative of the suffering and terror-stricken Republicans in these parishes, and to the courage of himself and associates in the desire for service. His strictures of the Governor in his lax enforcement or non-enforcement of the laws, though scathing, was not undeserved. The committee, if it is possible for them to not with a view of obtaining actual facts, when appointed as it will be in the interests of a partisan majority, cannot fail at least, to lay bare some of the many enormities of despotism prevalent in that section.

Pinchback is in a hurry to find out whether he or Bustis is United States Senator from Louisiana. The length of the contest has made a big hole in his exchequer, and he wants the matter settled one way or the other without further argument or delay.—Chicago Tribune.

The manner in which Pinchback has been treated by the Senate is disgraceful to that body. They have kept him in suspense, and at great expense, for two years without acting upon his case. It is time for them to admit him.—Toloso Blade.

Georgia Justice.

Democratic justice in Georgia is thus pithily stated by the Colored Tribune of the 22nd ult.

"We call the attention of our readers to the following samples of justice which are constantly taking place in Georgia: We hope the 'dirt eaters' and 'gnashers' will be enlightened thereby:

"McIntosh county—T. G. Campbell, colored, convicted of false imprisonment—recommended to mercy. Sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

"W. H. Rainey, white, convicted of the same offence. Fined ten dollars.

"Chatham county—Charles Wilson, colored, convicted of burglary—stealing a few pair of shoes. Sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

"Owen Guilford, white, convicted of voluntary manslaughter. Sentenced to three years in the penitentiary."

The Colored Tribune is the name of an excellent four page weekly journal, published by our friends and co-workers in Savannah Georgia. With the inscribed motto of the martyred Lincoln, "with malice toward none and charity for all," the Tribune is a bold and fearless advocate of our people in that crushed with the nightmare of Democracy State. Mr. John H. Deveaux, one of the most polished and educated writers in the South is the editor and business manager of the Tribune, to whom address for subscription to the paper, at \$1 a year payable in advance.

Geo. Ellis has the best selected, and most complete stock of books, newspapers, periodicals, and magazines to be had in the city. Call at Old Levee street, opposite the Post Office, and get supplied.

GOING FOR HIS OFFICE.

The Washington Star says: "A few days ago a rough-and-ready appearing fellow, dressed in butternut gray, wearing a light slouch hat, and carrying a formidable-looking musket, might have been seen, and in fact was seen, slowly wending his way along Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol. On his arrival at the latter place he inquired where he could find Eppa Hunton, a Virginia representative in Congress. Thinking he meant mischief, the person addressed (an employee of the House) asked: 'What do you want with Gen. Hunton?' 'What do I want with him, Suh? Well, Suh, I am from Botetourt County, Virginia, Suh, an I hear that you uns, Confed'rit soldiers, was getting most of the places up yore, and so Suh, I boof'd it all the way yere (couldn't afford to ride in the kays) to see my old commander Gen. Eppa Hunton. Suh, all through the war, and the Confed'rits is a gittin' places Gen. Hunton must git me one.' 'But what are you doing with that old gun?' queried the party addressed. 'That Suh,' replied the gentleman from Botetourt, 'is the musket I carried all through the war. I jest brought it along to show Gen. Hunton, and Suh, he's got to git me a good piece.' Here he left his gun in charge of the other party, and went to find Gen. Hunton. The result of his interview has not transpired. This is no fancy sketch, but an actual occurrence."

Frank Leslie, at his Mammoth Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street New York, issues seventeen beautifully illustrated newspapers and magazines. Mr. Leslie was the first in the United States to undertake the publication of a weekly illustrated newspaper, and to him belongs the honor of being the publisher of "The Oldest Illustrated Newspaper in America." The person who secures the agency for these publications for this vicinity, and will give our citizens an opportunity of inspecting the several issues and copies of the eight magnificent chromos, the choice from which is given with a subscription to either of the illustrated weeklies, will have a handsome and profitable business. These papers are well known, and sell readily for from 10 to 15 cents on news-stands, and are now first offered through agents to annual subscribers, with a valuable chromo which all lovers of art, is alone worth more than the subscription price. An annual subscriber to the Illustrated Newspaper receives during the year over 832 newspaper pages. Folded to the size of a large octavo book, the subscriber would have 8,322 pages equal to seven octavo books of ordinary size, say 400 pages each, and one-half of these pages would contain fine engravings, and for the continental year will make the most accurate and valuable Illustrated History of the National Jubilee published. We advise our readers after they have subscribed to the LOUISIANIAN, to secure one of Frank Leslie's illustrated periodicals, and with it the beautiful chromo.

THE OLD MUSIC HOUSE.

PHILIP WERLEIN.

80, 82 and 84 BAYONNE STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING, DUNHAM, HALE, PLEYEL, UNVALUED REEFY PARLOR ORGANS.

Tuning and Repairing.

NEW MUSIC received daily.

77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., New Orleans, La.

The Citizens' Savings Bank, (A bank for small savings), GRUNEWALD HALL.

pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. C. GIBERNATOR, President.

M. BENNETT, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 4, 1876.

COTTON—American standard of classification.

General quotation. Ex. quot.

Interior..... 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Low Ordinary..... 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Ordinary..... 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Strict Ordinary..... 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
Good Ordinary..... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Strict Good Ordinary..... 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Low Middling..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Strict Low Middling..... 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Middling..... 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
Strict Middling..... 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
Good Middling..... 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4
Middling Fair..... 14 1/2 @ 14 3/4
Fair..... 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875..... 9,976
Arrived since last statement..... 17,147
Arrived previously..... 1,070,182—1,087,329

Total..... 1,097,395
Clearance today..... 3,220
Clearance previously..... 718,218—716,507

Stock on hand and on shipboard..... 308,708
Stock on hand same time last year..... 282,356

GOING FOR HIS OFFICE.

The Washington Star says: "A few days ago a rough-and-ready appearing fellow, dressed in butternut gray, wearing a light slouch hat, and carrying a formidable-looking musket, might have been seen, and in fact was seen, slowly wending his way along Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol. On his arrival at the latter place he inquired where he could find Eppa Hunton, a Virginia representative in Congress. Thinking he meant mischief, the person addressed (an employee of the House) asked: 'What do you want with Gen. Hunton?' 'What do I want with him, Suh? Well, Suh, I am from Botetourt County, Virginia, Suh, an I hear that you uns, Confed'rit soldiers, was getting most of the places up yore, and so Suh, I boof'd it all the way yere (couldn't afford to ride in the kays) to see my old commander Gen. Eppa Hunton. Suh, all through the war, and the Confed'rits is a gittin' places Gen. Hunton must git me one.' 'But what are you doing with that old gun?' queried the party addressed. 'That Suh,' replied the gentleman from Botetourt, 'is the musket I carried all through the war. I jest brought it along to show Gen. Hunton, and Suh, he's got to git me a good piece.' Here he left his gun in charge of the other party, and went to find Gen. Hunton. The result of his interview has not transpired. This is no fancy sketch, but an actual occurrence."

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ONLY 25 CENTS!!

The Morning Star.

A Live and Wide-Awake Little Paper, devoted to the Educational and Religious interests of the Colored People, published monthly and mailed free for 25 cents a year.

B. J. MEDLEY, Editor.

Feb 5th

NEW CROP CUBA TOBACCO.

40,000 CIGARS, of assorted sizes, just withdrawn from the Custom-House, and for sale, retail and in lots to suit, by

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

Corner Camp and Common, Corner Canal and Exchange Place, Corner Union and Carondelet, and 2 Carondelet, near Canal.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY.

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oak and College, in Claiborne County, Mississippi, and one half mile Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful, and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an extraordinary degree.

Its commonwealth buildings, all erected, and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gentle undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is practiced by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-distinction.

The ample endowment of the University enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:

Board, Washing, Bed-Room, Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required for students coming from other States.

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I would I were at last at home,
And all earth's trials overcome;
At home in that calm, happy place
Where I shall see God face to face!
Then thither, heart, for refuge flee,
Where angel-hosts are waiting thee.
If earth for thee be only gloom,
Thou wilt not get the sooner home.
A thousand years are as a day,
For weariness hath there no sway.
Repent thy sins, prepare for home,
To-morrow may the Voice say, Come.
Farewell, O World, now home I fare;
God guide all true hearts safely there!

—Henry of Loffenburg.

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

Sunday, 6—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
Sunday, 13—Septuagesima.
Sunday, 20—Sexagesima.
Thursday, 24—St. Matthias.
Sunday, 27—Quinquagesima.

Some light has been thrown on the question of the amount of church property in the United States by a series of articles in the New York Times, from the pen of the Hon. George H. Andrews. He thinks that the President's estimate of the value of such property in 1875 (\$1,000,000,000) \$500,000,000 too much. The facts are that in 1850 the total value of church property in the country was \$83,000,000; in 1860 \$166,000,000; in 1870, \$320,000,000. This shows, for the period named, a doubling of value every ten years. At this rate, the church property in the United States would be worth, in 1880, \$640,000,000; in 1890, \$1,280,000,000; and in 1900, \$2,560,000,000. It may be doubted whether, upon the enlarged aggregates, the original rates of increase will be maintained.

There is quite a lively controversy going on in Massachusetts between the press and the M. E. Church relative to an attack of some of the leaders of the last named body on the memory of Henry Wilson. "Veteran" writing to a Boston paper says:

"In 1840 the Methodist Episcopal Church declared, in its highest official capacity as a church—

That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher to permit colored persons to give testimony against white persons in any State where they are denied that privilege in trials at law.

That was Methodism in 1840. And now one of the officials of this church takes upon himself to detract from the anti-slavery fame of Henry Wilson, as if he had been removed from his labors here to make room for this Bishop (Davis) now that slavery has been abolished, not by the church, but by the sword wielded by the men with whom Henry Wilson successfully fought that bloody battle for freedom?

In Boston there is located "The Methodist Historical Society of the Methodist Episcopal Conference;" and, hence, years ago, some of its members were awakened to an appreciation of what LaRoc Sunderland had done in having inaugurated those movements against slavery, and in behalf of an educated ministry, to which the Methodist Episcopal Church is this day so much indebted. This society requested Mr. Sunderland to write for it a history of his labors in this regard, and for which labors he had been so bitterly persecuted by the church. With that request Mr. Sunderland cheerfully complied. But it is hardly necessary to add that that history has been snugly deposited in the society archives, where it will never see the light of day. Thus we see that the "ism" that endorses man-stealing opposes anti-slavery; and it is the same which forbids free discussion and conceals the records of its own deeds."

Christian faith is to believe in the parental love and kind providence of God. It is to believe that earth is a place of discipline, where not only joy but sorrow is a proof of the Divine goodness, and that whom God loveth he chasteneth. It is the education of the soul in the spiritual life; the rising above the world while we live in it, so that the clouds which cast a shadow upon our path can no longer obscure the upward vision.

If thou bear the cross cheerfully, it will bear thee, and lead thee to the desired end, namely, where there shall be an end of suffering, though here there shall not be. If thou bear it unwillingly thou makest for thyself a new burden, and increasest thy load; and yet, notwithstanding, thou must bear it. If thou cast away one cross, without doubt thou shall find another, and that perhaps a heavier one.—Thomas a Kempis.

As the fountain finds its expression in overflowing, as a river in rushing to the infinite main, as trees in bursting into life and blossom in the spring-tide, so God feels his joy to give liberally, and to give all we ask, or think, or desire, for Christ's sake.—Cumm.

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